in Asia which are expected to witness increased FDI inflows. Government is making continuous efforts to make India an attractive destination for FDI in the region by providing an internationally competitive investment climate in terms of policy, procedures and institutions. In order to catalyse FDI, the Government has also permitted access through the automatic route for FDI upto 100% in most activities.

Impact of WTO

1800. SHRI S.M. LAL JAN BASHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are establishing regional offices to explain the impact of WTO in different parts of the country;

(b) the number of regional offices proposed to be opened by Government to collect data and interact with public on WTO;

(c) by when such offices will be functional;

(d) whether Government also have a proposal to take suggestions from the public for negotiations with WTO; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) The consultations with the Stakeholders on various WTO issues is an ongoing process.

Target for FDI during Tenth Plan

1801. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to raise FDI to 7.5 billion dollars annually during the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to achieve this target;

(c) the FDI inflow in the country during the last three years, sector/ service-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the details of the sectors and services currently open to FDI, would be opened shortly and those in which FDI cap is proposed to be enhanced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN SINGH): (a) and (b) The Steering Committee on FDI constituted by the Planning Commission in the context of the Tenth Five Year Plan has indicated that, in order to achieve a GDP growth rate of 8% during the plan Period (2002-07), annual FDI inflows of around US $ 8 billion will be required to bridge the domestic saving-investment gap. The Committee has suggested the following measures for increasing the FDI inflows to US $ 8 billion:—

(i) Further liberalisation of the policy framework including sectoral restrictions.

(ii) Strengthening of the institutional framework.

(iii) Targeted approach supported by a robust marketing strategy.

(iv) Greater participation of State Governments.

(c) The total FDI inflows (net of ADRs/GDRs) during the last three years have been:

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Inflows
1999	10,166.68
2000	12,353.78
2001	16,777.65
2002 (upto August, 2002)	13,671.78

Details of sector-wise inflows are published in the monthly SIA newsletter, which is widely circulated to various establishments, including the Parliament Library. The information is also posted on SIA website (http://siadipp.nic.in).

(d) Government has put in place a liberal FDI policy and most of the sectors have been placed under the automatic approval route, except for a small negative list wherein caps have been imposed due to strategic and security considerations. The FDI policy, including sectoral policies and caps, is reviewed on an ongoing basis by a Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted for this purpose.